(LIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2501.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1794.

LEYDEN, *October* 6.

THE last advices from the empire, while they confirm the return to their former poſitions of general Hohenlohe's army, and all the other troops of the allies that were to act in concert for the re-capture of Treves, leave us uncertain whether or not the Auſtrian army, by whoſe defeat the enterpriſe was fruſtrated, will maintain its poſition behind the Roer. The reports on this head are various and contradictory. On the 27th September, the French had advanced as far as Eichweiler.

On the 29th general Kerpen ſtill occupied the poſt of Ruremonde, with 4000 Auſtrians, and maintained his communication with Maeſtricht, although it is ſaid that this fortreſs is blockaded on all ſides but one. The Britiſh army, whoſe head quarters are ſtill at Groſbeck, in the dutchy of Cleves, lines the right bank of the Meuſe, of which the left bank is occupied by the French. Detachments from the French army have ſucceſſively threatened Venlo and Grave. They have thrown ſeveral bombs into the latter.

The attack upon Bois le-Duc is continued. For ſome days the fire has been very warm in that quarter, particularly, as we are told, from the place itſelf, which was endeavouring to prevent the beſiegers from erecting batteries on the ſide of Fort D'Orthea, of which they have made themſelves maſters. In order to augment the forces intended for the defence of Gueldres, we learn that the garriſons are to be withdrawn from Huſt, and all the other places of Dutch Flanders.

The ſurrender of fort Crevecœur having given room to complaints againſt colonel Tibbel the commandant, his conduct will be inquired into by a council of war, on the expreſs requiſition of the ſtates general.

The total want of diſcipline among the Britiſh troops having excited remonſtrances as doleful as univerſal, the commander in chief has iſſued, from his head quarters at Groſbeck, a general order dated September 23, to recal the officers and ſoldiers to their duty. It is hoped that this publication, and ſome examples of the juſt ſeverity which it announces, will at length repreſs ſuch diſorder.

EMERICK, *October* 4.

We this morning received accounts that the army under general Clairfayt had been again beaten. This day the Britiſh baggage, and even the artillery, it is ſaid is croſſing the Rhine at Spyk, about three miles diſtance from hence; part of their baggage has been for ſome days on this ſide of the Rhine, and it is imagined thoſe forces will all march to Arnheim. This day at noon an adjutant from the duke of York paſſed through here as a courier, who confirms the account of the beating of the Auſtrian army, and ſays they are now ſtationed behind the Erfts, near Cologne; that the French are at Ruremond and that the line of Hanoverian troops along the Meuſe were breaking up to join with the Britiſh forces to Emerick. The above officer was going with diſpatches to field-marſhal Moltzheim, and likely to engage him to ſend part of the Pruſſian forces towards thoſe parts.

COLOGNE, *October* 4.

Yeſterday a general engagement took place, and general Clairfayt was once more defeated; his loſs in this engagement is ſo conſiderable that it is almoſt impoſſible to venture any conjecture on the ſubject; but it is ſaid that he has loſt near 12,000 men, and has ſuffered ſo much that he will not be able to make a ſtand in the field for ſome time. All the baggage and artillery belonging to the Britiſh army have croſſed the Rhine, and the Hanoverians are moved from the poſition along the Meuſe to join the duke of York near Nimeguen.

FRANCFORT, *September* 26.

The French northern army, acting againſt Holland, under the command of general Pichegru, conſiſts of about 80,000 men, of whom 15,000 are cavalry. The latter is very well organized, and furniſhed with excellent horſes. The regiments of the latter conſiſt of 1200 men. The united armies of the Sambre and Meuſe, commanded by Jourdan, is employed in the country of Liege, and is laid to conſiſt of 60,000 men, and have all good generals, namely, Ranſonnet, Pejet, Meyer and Cleber; among their infantry they have a great number of grenadiers and foot chaſſeurs.

The Power of the French cavalry is with the army; they have fixteen pounders of a new invention, reſting upon wheels of eight feet in height, eaſy to turn and be managed in all directions, and notwithſtanding their weight, are tranſported without difficulty through the worſt roads by two horſes only, or by ten men, with great ſpeed. The garriſon at Bruſſels conſiſt of four battalions of infantry, and ſeveral cavalry. The French have carried off all the cannon from the ramparts of Bruſſels, beſides all the arms they found in that town. This park of artillery conſiſted of eighteen twenty-four-pounders and ſix eighteen-pounders.

FLUSHING, *October* 1.

The retreat of the Britiſh army, and the complete route of the Auſtrians on the Meuſe, has thrown the party of the ſtadtholder in theſe provinces into the utmoſt conſternation.

We have daily accounts here of a revolt at Amſterdam. The laſt report ſays that 32,000 Bourgeois had made themſelves maſters of the guard houſe, the citadel and arſenal. Theſe rumours, which are ſpread by the diſcontented party, only ſerve to ſhew, that there is actually ſuch a party in the capital, which only poſtpones its efforts until the occaſion ſhall be matured.

As a proof of this, I can aſſure you that I have ſeen an authentic piece, written by the ſecret committee of the public ſafety, of which there is one in every province, and which contains an engagement between them and the national convention, to ſet on foot as ſoon as the latter ſhall require, an army of 25,000 men, properly armed and equiped.

AMSTERDAM, *October* 2.

The ſtates of the province of Utrecht have iſſued a proclamation, ordering the ſluices in the Chauſee of Rem to be ſhut up, on account of the approach of the enemy, and the probability of their attempting an invaſion of the province of Gueldres. This meaſure is for the purpoſe of affording ſufficient time to form the inundation in order to cover the line of Greb.

Letters from Houſden are full of the moſt melancholy intelligence. In one dated 29th ult. it is ſaid that, "Since yeſterday night we have heard a tremendous cannonade, which we ſuppoſed at firſt proceeded from the French, who were attacking the batteries near Hedenkhuigen. This morning, however, we received intelligence that the firing proceeded from the army before Bois-le-Duc. It is ſaid that that town has received great damage from the bombs of the French."

A letter of the 30th brings advice that the firing continued, and that on the preceding evening part of the town was ſet fire to by the bombs.

LONDON, *October* 9.

Intelligence of a very reſpectable authority was this day received, that general Clairfayt has again experienced a ſevere defeat, and that in conſequence the duke of York has been obliged to fall further back from the Dutch frontiers.

The arrival of the mail this morning enables us to relieve the ſuſpence which has pervaded the public mind for ſome days, with reſpect to the United Provinces.

As our letters from Amſterdam, Haerlem, and the Hague, make no mention of the capture of Utrecht, we are inclined to believe that no ſuch event has happened. The ſurrender of Crevecœur, a circumſtance ſo advantageous to the operations of the French againſt Bois-le-Duc, has infuſed the greateſt alarm into the minds of the inhabitants of the provinces of Utrecht and Holland; and it was even reported at Haerlem on the 3d inſtant, that Bois-le-Duc had ſurrendered by capitulation.

That laſt reſource, the grand inundation, has already been diſcuſſed by the ſtates general, and ſome of the towns of the province of Holland have already declared their willingneſs to accede to it. Other towns, however, have poſitively refuſed, declaring, that the conqueſt of the province by the French could not be productive of ſuch injury as the inundation, which would ruin the country for many years. Some of the towns were deliberating on this important meaſure, when our letters were diſpatched from Helvoetſluys.

The deſign of attempting to retake Treves has been abandoned.

The patriots of Poland, our readers will be happy to hear, receive daily acceſſions of ſtrength. The principles of the revolution have been introduced with ſucceſs into Upper Sileſia, Livonia, and even into the province of Galicia.

A declaration of war by the patriots againſt Auſtria, is expected at Vienna, and accounts have been received in that city of a check which the Auſtrian troops in Poland have lately received.

Oct. 10. The mail is not arrived, but we have received, by a private conveyance, letters from the continent, which afford us reaſon to believe that our intelligence in yeſterday's Courier, relative to general Clairfayt, is correct. All our letters are replete with accounts of the confuſion and conſternation that pervade the provinces of Holland, Utrecht and Gueldres.

Accounts received yeſterday from Conſtantinople ſtate the arrival of a French agent of the name of Laſoſſe, intruſted with a ſpecial commiſſion with reſpect to Poland. It is added, that this agent was ſoon after arreſted by M. Deſcorches, who charged him with traducing his character.

The government of Tangiers having given refuge to the French expelled from Spain, many families ſettled at Cadiz have profited of that indulgence, and the French priſoners at Gibraltar, hearing that their countrymen were well treated among the Africans, ſeventeen of them ſeized a Spaniſh ſhallop and made their eſcape in the ſame.

According to a continental paper a congreſs of German princes is to be held at Hanau, to conſider of a general armament againſt the French. The duke of Saxe Teſchen has made propoſals to ſeveral of the eſtates of the empire, to obtain a contribution of the 6th part of the property of their inhabitants.

According to accounts from Genoa, a third repreſentative of the French people has arrived at Nice, with the preciſe and definite inſtructions for proſecuting the campaign in Piedmont. He ſet out with M. Albitte, for Loana, where they are to wait for Salicetti, and afterwards proceed to Gareſio.

The imperial contingent of Saizbourg, conſiſting of 1500 men, were all cut to pieces in the late action near Liege, except 15 men, who are now at Juliers.

The people accuſed of plots againſt the Auſtrian government, being compoſed of all ranks, it has been determined that the military ſhall be tried by court-martial, and the Hungarians and natives of Vienna delivered up to the provincial juriſdictions.

The Pruſſian army in their flight from before Warſaw, abandoned themſelves to every exceſs of licentiouſneſs, and ſet fire to ſeveral villages through which they paſſed. It is ſaid that they left all their camp equipage and a great quantity of ammunition on their retreat.

The tutor of a reſpectable Latin ſchool in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, has been diſmiſſed his ſituation, for applying the birch to one of our infant lieutenant-colonels in the army, who neglected his exercile to play at marbles!

Oct. 11. It has been ſaid that in conſequence of the prince of Wales's intended marriage with the princeſs of Brunſwick, the duke of Brunſwick, her father, is once more to take the command of the allied armies, and that the duke of York has ſignified his readineſs to ſerve under him. The duke of Brunſwick had the command in chief the firſt campaign, and the plan may, perhaps, now be to fight all the commanders over again, and then *da capo*. We do not hear that the French have yet propoſed recalling Dumourier, their commander in chief for the firſt campaign.

It is very confidently ſaid, that the laſt reſource of the Dutch for defence, viz. the grand inundation, has been debated, and that many of the towns have poſitively objected to it, as more ruinous than an inundation of Sans Culottes. This is at leaſt probable; but the reports of inſurrections, being founded on ſuppoſed letters not of ſo late a date as letters that make no mention of inſurrections, are evidently unfounded.

The accounts from Poland become daily more alarming to the plunderers of that fair country.—The inſurrection not only gains ground in the provinces lately diſmembered, but has found its way into Gallicia, Livonia and Lithuania. The inhabitants of thoſe countries want nothing but the ſlighteſt proſpect of ſucceſs to attempt ſhaking off the yoke of Auſtria, Ruſſia and Pruſſia, and declaring openly for the principles of the Poles.

Oct. 13. Yeſterday a meſſenger brought diſpatches to government from his royal highneſs the duke of York, dated Head Quarters, at Groſbeck, 7th inſtant. The Dutch mail, due on Friday laſt, alſo arrived. The one due this morning has not yet come in.

The principal intelligence brought by the meſſenger and the mail, is, that the unfortunate general Clairfayt, who after his defeat in the neighbourhood of Liege, about four weeks ago, had taken up ſo good a poſition on the banks of the Roer, as to make him even wiſh the enemy might aſſail him; has been again attacked by the enemy, and ſuſtained a freſh defeat.

The accounts, ſo far as the particulars are yet known, ſtate, that on the 1ſt inſtant the French croſſed the Meuſe and the Roer, and attacked all the poſts of the Auſtrian army, from Ruremond down to Juliers and Dueren. Theſe poſts were defended with great bravery and ſkill; but were at length carried by the maſſes ſent forth by the convention who were every where victorious. The Auſtrians in conſequence were forced to croſs the Rhine, near Cologne, with the loſs of more than 5000 men—ſome accounts ſay almoſt twice that number, with a great part of their artillery and baggage, ſo that the French are maſters of almoſt the whole territories on the weſt ſide the Rhine, which may now be conſidered as their eaſtern boundary.

Their next attempt will be againſt the fortreſs of Luxembourg—Maeſtricht is already completely inveſted, and all communication with that place may now be conſidered as entirely cut off; for they have been transferring to that quarter the greater part of the force which they had in the neighbourhood of Venlo and Ruremond. There is ſome hope, however, that both Luxembourg and Maeſtricht will be able to ſtand out againſt all their attempts. The former can hardly be

besieged regularly, and only be reduced by famine; the latter is defended by a garrison of 13,000 men, under the orders of general Kray, a very experienced and brave officer.

When the messenger left the army, the duke of York had not changed his position; but the defeat of general Clairfayt rendered his situation far from being a safe one; and we expect our next advices will inform us that he has crossed the Waal, which runs into the Rhine, or perhaps the latter river. The heavy baggage had already been removed as a matter of precaution, across the Rhine, near Emerick, and the cordon of Hanoverians and Hessians, which have been stationed upon the Meuse, had joined the main body. The elector, brother to the emperor, has quitted Bonn, on the Rhine, and with his court, has fled to Mergentheim near Wurtzbourg, in Germany. The inhabitants of his country are also flying their homes, and abandoning their property, rather than expose themselves to the depredations of their ferocious enemies.

The accounts from Spain are also of a distressing kind. The French are there making rapid progress in the eastern, as they have lately done in the western provinces. On the 25th ult. the strong fortress of Bellegarde, which it was hoped would have baffled all their attempts to reduce, containing a garrison of 6000 men, surrendered by capitulation: in consequence of which the whole province of Roussillon is exposed to the ravages of the enemy, who have now an easy passage for their armies into the very heart of Spain.

BOSTON, *December* 1.

Important News.

From the BOSTON CHRONICLE.

Direct from FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here, in 41 days from Brest, the ship Betsey, captain Percival. We are favoured with Paris papers, to the 9th October. These papers were immediately put into the hands of a gentleman to translate; but the length of their contents prevents our entering into minute details. We have only time to state the following important victories, in a

SUMMARY.

On the 6th of October, a letter was read in the convention from the representative and from general Jourdan, with the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, giving a particular account of a most signal victory over the Austrians, destined to reinforce the duke of York's army, to the amount of 80,000.

This victory was one of the most complete of any during the campaign—between 4 and 5000 Austrian slaves were killed and wounded—7 or 800 taken prisoners, and the important city of Juliers, situate about 27 miles from Maestricht and Cologne, surrendered at discretion. The Austrians had previously taken refuge in Juliers, but the republicans, in the night preceding the surrender, threw a bridge over the river Roer—two regiments in particular, were so impatient, could not wait for the bridge, swam across the river, and with sword in hand took possession of the ramparts. Before the day dawned the Austrians evacuated the city, and the magistrates delivered the keys to general Jourdan. In the city was found 60 pieces of cannon, 60,000 pounds of powder, and immense stores of every kind. The republican cavalry pursued the enemy, overtook the rear, and took the baggage with 600 prisoners.

The importance of this brilliant victory, and the consequent surrender of Juliers, cannot be too highly estimated. It breaks up the Austrian armies, in fact the whole combination. It imposes an obligation on the enemies of France to maintain the armies of the republic, during the winter—limits or destroys the resources of the Austrians, it secures a safe retreat also to the victorious soldiers of France, in the event of an unexpected reverse of fortune.

Juliers is the key to Maestricht, and this important inlet and barrier to Holland is now closely invested, and even without the hope of extraneous succour.

At present we cannot be more minute on this point. In a word, let the uniform friends of France cherish the hope and opinion, that all things in the power of this mighty commonwealth are just as they would with them to be.

By this arrival we are also informed, that provisions and warlike stores of every kind were extremely plenty—that 25 millions of assignats were called in and burnt between the first and 6th of October—that part of the fleet were out, their expedition unknown, and that the armed vessels of the republic still continue their successful depredations on the British trade. The convention has also published a most pathetic and animating address to the people, and above all, to the Jacobins, or popular societies; encouraging their zeal and vigilance, and expressing their sense of their obligations to these patriotic "self-created" assemblies for their past exertions in favour of liberty. Convinced that the more the minds of a free people are enlightened, the stronger and more powerful will be their efforts. CA IRA!

From the ORRERY.

FRENCH INTELLIGENCE

Is received by captain Percival, arrived yesterday afternoon, in 41 days from Brest, as late as the 20th October, the same day on which the ketch Eliza of Salem, left Bourdeaux. The French news papers being taken on board the Concorde for the inspection of the captain, and afterwards otherwise disposed of, the editor, notwithstanding the most unremitted exertions, could not obtain a sight of any of them. Two letters only were received by this arrival—one of these the editor perused, and collected from it the following articles.

The republican armies are still marching in triumph. On the frontiers of Spain and Holland, they were irresistible—and winged by the rapidity of their victories, the terror of their arms has already reached the heart of those dominions.

The crops in France were uncommonly luxuriant. Provisions were universally abundant. The markets of some of the seaports were glutted. Flour sold per single barrel, at 8 dollars, in Brest. Carttles were daily arriving from the West Indies, with French emigrants. The success of the French privateers, was immense—at the port of Brest there was a continual influx of captures from the English. Three or four prizes were brought in daily—on some days from ten to twenty.

Captain Percival arrived at Brest nine days after the old embargo was taken off, and when he left that port, another was momently expected.

THE SIEGE OF MAESTRICHT

Where Jourdan commands, will, in all probability cost the French dearly, as it is one of the strongest barrier fortress in the Netherlands. The reduction of this place would open a passage to Westphalia, and furnish a strong defence to the lately acquired possession in Flanders. Maestricht is seated on the Meuse, which, after a long course, becomes here a large river. The defence will doubtless correspond with the strength and importance of the post, and therefore be uncommonly vigorous.

NEW-YORK, *December* 5.

The Geneseee treaty, we are informed, has terminated much to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the United States, and of the Six Nations of Indians, who have relinquished all right and title to the Presque Isle territory, and a tract of land, four miles wide, from Johnston's landing to fort Slausser, including the fort at Niagara, and also granted to the United States the right of passing and repassing through their country.

Annapolis, December 18.

The honourable John Henry is re-elected a senator, to represent this state in the congress of the United States.

The honourable Richard Sprigg, jun. is chosen a senator in the room of the honourable Thomas Sim Lee, who declined accepting his appointment.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IF twenty members of the house of delegates (or even any one of them) cannot express their sentiments of any character in the state, however dignified by office or station; if they cannot guard and protect the constitution that they are *sworn* to support*; or if they cannot declare what punishment they believe, in their judgment and conscience, ought to be inflicted upon *great violators* of the constitution, without being held up to public view, and their conduct exposed as *extraordinary* and *inconsistent*, there will soon be an end to the dignity, the consequence, and the power of the house of delegates. It is the *privilege* of every member of that honourable body *freely* to speak, and *boldly* to discharge his public duty, without respect to any person in the government; and it is insolent and intolerable in any one to censure his conduct in the news-papers. If men are to be traduced for arraigning the conduct of any character in the state who shall trample on the constitution, and who, instead of supplicating pardon and forgiveness for his crimes, shall justify them, and impudently turn an ACCUSER instead of the ACCUSED, our liberties will be overturned, and *aristocracy* and *despotism* erected on the ruins.

A virtuous youth †, of independent spirit, boldly impeaches the chief judge of the state with violating *the constitutional laws* of the land, and proposes to punish his offence by removing him from his office, in which his influence and power might be dangerous to the state, and injurious to the property of great numbers of our citizens. To screen himself from the punishment so justly due to his offence, the judge objected to the *jurisdiction of the general assembly*, (who, every one knows, are the true and only *guardians* of the *rights* and *liberties* of the people, and as *such* bound to *notice* any infractions of the constitution) and by a long, laboured and *artful* speech, prevailed on a *busy majority* (of only two votes) to refuse to decide, whether he had been guilty of violating the constitution, by holding, at the *same* time, *two judicial offices*.

It has been remarked, "that the house refused to give any opinion on the *third* resolution, that the chief justice had violated the constitution, by holding, at the *same* time, two judicial offices, either for want of *jurisdiction*, or that the judge had *not* violated the constitution." It is very clear to my understanding, that all the twenty-nine members who voted *for* putting the *third* resolution to the question, must have been fully convinced, without any doubt, that the judge *might* be removed from his office by the *governor*, on the address of two thirds of the general assembly: Every member of *this* opinion was bound in duty to take the sense of the house on the truth of the accusation. It is also evident to me, that the thirty-two members who voted *against* putting the *third* resolution, must have entertained a contrary sentiment, or at least must have had doubts as to their jurisdiction; otherways it was disgraceful in them to prevent a decision on the merits of the case. It is not, in my opinion, a fair inference, that the thirty-two members who voted *against* putting the *third* resolution to the question, were therefore of opinion that the chief justice had not violated the constitution, for it does not follow, because a court shall determine, that they have no jurisdiction of a case, that *therefore* they are of opinion that a criminal is innocent. The inference is also equally unfair, that the twenty-nine members who voted for putting the said *third* resolution to the question, were therefore of opinion, that the chief justice was guilty of a violation of the constitution; because a court may decide they have *no jurisdiction* to try the person accused, but the conclusion does not therefore follow that the court believe him guilty. The only just conclusion is this, that the court give no opinion of *guilt or innocence*. It seems evident to every man of common understanding, that if the house had *no jurisdiction* of the case, it was highly improper for them to give *any* opinion whether the chief judge had, or had not, violated the constitution; for every body must know, if a court of justice decides that it has no jurisdiction to try a criminal, that the court, *after* such determination, can have no possible right to pronounce whether he is guilty of the offence alleged against him or not; because the exercise of such power by the court must necessarily implicate that they have jurisdiction, and, at the same time, infringe the jurisdiction of some other court. And it appears more strange that, *after* a court has given an opinion *against* their jurisdiction, that they should afterwards proceed to pass sentence of punishment on the person accused. Admit that such conduct in a court of *justice* would be considered puerile indeed, and the judges would be justly charged with improper and indecent behaviour, and their integrity and impartiality would be liable to just cause of suspicion. But, in justification of the twenty delegates who voted in favour of the *fourth* resolution, "that the governor be requested to remove the chief judge of the state from his office," I would observe, that the rules or practice of *inferior* courts of *justice* are not applicable, or to be adopted as the rule of conduct for the supreme tribunal of the state. The house, it is true, determined that *they* had no jurisdiction, but it may be remembered, that of the twenty gentlemen who voted for the *fourth* resolution, fifteen of them had *before* voted in favour of jurisdiction, and consequently THEY were not bound by the decision of the house, but were left at full liberty afterwards to vote for such punishment as they thought just and proper. If any one should notice, that a member from Frederick ‡, and also a member from Prince-George's §, voted that the house had *no jurisdiction*, and that these two gentlemen *afterwards* voted to punish the chief judge with a forfeiture of his office, although they had before voted with fourteen others that he ought not to be so punished, I shall impute it to ill nature; as this *mistake* might have happened from the confusion of taking so many yeas and nays; and that it is probable that their two *former* votes had escaped their memory.

It has been observed with design, and with much spleen too, "that fifteen of the twenty members, who voted to deprive the chief judge of his office, had just before voted that he should only be punished by a deprivation of his less and precarious office of chief justice of the criminal court of Baltimore county, and that the said gentlemen *afterwards* voted to take away his greater, permanent, and valuable office of chief judge of the state," and the names of these fifteen gentlemen are published with a view to draw the particular attention of the public to their conduct, as *new, extraordinary*, and *inconsistent*. I do not see any thing so reprehensible in their behaviour, and think *fourteen* of them at least were perfectly *consistent*, for they had voted that the house had jurisdiction: They considered that the chief judge had violated the constitution, and were willing to be satisfied with punishing him only with the deprivation of his *less* office, but being prevented in this moderate wish by a majority of the house, they were resolved to inflict the *greater* punishment.

It has been also remarked, with a discontented spirit, and with the same malevolent motive, "that the twenty enumerated members voted for the removal of the chief judge from his office for violating the constitution, or for some *private* objections, and that *no cause* of removal appeared to *the house*." It is sufficient to justify these gentlemen to their conscience, and to the public they are no ways amenable, if they believed the judge was guilty of violating the constitution; or if they had other *private* reasons that rendered him, in their opinion, improper to *fill* the most important office in the state. There is but *one* cause of removal expressed, and that is a violation of the constitution; and the fourth resolution begins, "*wherefore*," (or as the reason stated in the *third* resolution at one time) it is resolved," &c. &c. but if the fourth resolution had been agreed to, the word *wherefore* might have been *afterwards* struck out, and then the fourth resolution would only have expressed the desire of the general assembly, that the chief judge be removed from his office, without assigning any cause for the vote; this would have been satisfactory, as in that case every one could assign what causes he thought proper in support of the resolution.

It has been stated as improper conduct in one of the members from Prince-George's county ‖, "that he voted in favour of *jurisdiction*, and that the chief judge had violated the constitution, and ought therefore to be removed from his office, because the member did not hear the argument and defence of the chief justice." I believe it is a rule in courts of justice to hear both sides; but it is well known that this practice is often observed only to save *appearances*, and cannot be necessary when a judge is fully satisfied by arguments

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* *This assertion, that the delegates are under the solemnities of an oath to support the constitution, is made on the credit of the reported declarations of Messrs. Dorsey, Robins, and other members, in the course of debate in the house.*

† *Mr. Walter Dorsey.*

‡ *Mr. Beatty.*

§ *Mr. T. Clark.*

‖ *Mr. Wootton.*

hild either *before* or *after* the hearing the criminal; and it is of no consequence whether he is heard, or whether the reasons that influence the judge are urged in *public* or in *private*; because reasons are only necessary to convince the judgment, and are not necessary after it has been once formed.

I hope I have fully vindicated the conduct and character of the sixteen members, from all the aspersions that have been so illiberally bestowed on them.

PRIVILEGE.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Gentlemen,

Frederick-town, 10th December, 1794.

I HAVE this morning perused your paper of Thursday the fourth instant, and take up my pen to desire you to correct a *plain error* in your publication of the proceedings of the house of delegates, on *two* resolutions, proposed to that honourable body by Mr. Walter Dorsey, respecting a violation of the constitution by the chief judge of the state, and the removal of him from his office for that offence. You state, that *twenty nine* members voted for the putting the question on the *third* resolution, that the chief justice had violated the constitution, by holding, at the *same* time, the office of chief judge of the general court, and the office of chief justice of the criminal court of Baltimore county; and that *thirty-two* members voted *against* putting the question. You certainly have made a most egregious error by putting *thirty-two* in the *negative*, when you ought to have placed them in the *affirmative*, because you *afterwards* state, that a question was taken on the *fourth* resolution, "wherefore," (or because the chief justice had violated the constitution) "that the *governor* be requested to remove him from his office." It is not *credible* that the house should *refuse* to inquire into the truth of the *fact* alleged, *the violation of the constitution*, as the *cause* why the chief justice should be removed from his office; and that the house should *afterwards* permit *any* question to be put, whether the chief justice ought to be deprived of his office. If you are accurate in your state of the *fact*, that the house would *not* examine whether the accusation was true or not, you must be inaccurate in your state of the other fact, that the house *afterwards* proceeded to determine whether the chief justice ought to be dismissed from his office or not. If a *majority* of the house had voted in the *affirmative*, the judge would have been condemned as guilty of some offence, and his office therefore *forfeited*, without any cause appearing to justify it; and as the vote is *now* published, the *twenty* members in the *minority* are placed in the same predicament of voting to *censure* and *punish* the chief justice, without any *free* decision, that he had been guilty of *any* offence, much less of such an one as would justify so severe a punishment as the deprivation of an important and valuable office for life. I must think there was an error in the copy handed to you for publication, as I am unwilling to believe that *twenty* respectable members of the house would fall into so great a mistake as to vote that the chief judge of the state should be deprived of his office, unless he had been *previously* convicted, *by our laws*, of having committed *some* offence deserving so great and so exemplary a punishment. Such conduct in any of our delegates is so great a violation of all order and decency, and so manifestly repugnant to the principles of justice, that *no credit* ought to be given to the publication; and I therefore hope you will immediately correct *your* error.

I am also induced to believe, that there is another mistake in your copy of the votes. I see that Messieurs Schnebely and Shriver voted *for* the putting a question on the *third* resolution. I imagine that they were put down in the *negative* instead of the *affirmative*, for as these gentlemen were members of the convention that made our constitution, and therefore must have known that the convention intended to prevent any *political dependance* of the *judiciary* on the *legislature*, or the executive; which must necessarily happen if the chancellor, or any of the judges, can be removed by the *governor*, on the address of the *general assembly*.

There also appears to me to be a further mistake; as you have published the yeas and nays, it appears that Mr. Beatty voted that *no* question should be taken on the *third* resolution, (by which I understand that the house had *no jurisdiction* of the case) and yet that gentleman appears afterwards to vote in favour of the *fourth* resolution, to remove the chief justice from his office. I cannot think that any gentleman of the solid judgment and great experience of Mr. Beatty could possibly act so *inconsistent* a part. Indeed, Messieurs Printers, as you have published the votes of the house of delegates we are puzzled to account for the conduct, not only of the gentlemen I have particularized, but of *all the twenty* members who voted for the *fourth* resolution.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your humble servant,

We have to assure the writer of the above letter, that the proceedings in the house of delegates, and the votes of the members, published in our paper of Thursday, the 4th instant, were taken from a copy attested by the clerk of the house of delegates.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Leonard-town, in St. Mary's county, about a week ago, a forrel HORSE, with several white hairs interspersed, about fifteen hands high, supposed to be about eight or nine years old, has a large star in his forehead, his off hind foot white, shod before, has no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

AUSTIN JENKINS.

December 4, 1794.

For SALE, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, on the third Wednesday in January next; for CASH, or NEGROES,

ALL that valuable lot of GROUND, No. 75, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of two dwelling houses, (one of brick, the other frame) kitchens, &c. with every thing convenient for families, lying in Annapolis, on the north side of the state-house, late the property of Mrs. ONNER WILKINS, deceased, and now in the possession of Richard Ridgely and Jonathan Pinkney, Esquires.

Said lot fronts to the north-west on Tabernacle-street, and to the south-east on the state-house circle, and will admit of divisions, as may best suit the purchasers.

An indisputable title will be given to the purchasers, by

REZIN DAVIDGE.

N. B. Wanted several negro boys, about the age of 12 or 15, as apprentices to the nail business.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands of whatever kind soever against the estate of Dr. MICHAEL WALLACE, deceased, late of Cæcil county, Maryland, and formerly of Baltimore-town, Annapolis, and Prince-George's county, are requested to bring or send them in at or before the first day of March, 1795, legally attested, as no interest will be allowed after that date on demands not rendered. All persons indebted to the partnership of KENNEDY and WALLACE, of Annapolis, are requested to be in readiness to settle their accounts, as the long indulgence they have had will be a sufficient apology for immediately having their accounts closed. Also all persons indebted to Doctor MICHAEL WALLACE, of Prince-George's county, are requested to be in readiness to settle their accounts, as there is a necessity of closing them, and the indulgence they have had is a sufficient apology for giving this public notice; added to this the distance the administrators live from Annapolis and Prince-George's county. 'Tis hoped all persons concerned will pay that attention to this notice that the urgency of the business requires, and in so doing will oblige their humble servants,

THOMAS WALLACE, and SAMUEL P. WALLACE, } Administrators.

Cæcil county, Maryland, November 25, 1794.

THE subscriber having full power and authority to settle the concerns of YATES and PETTY, and YATES, PETTY and YATES, gives this public notice to all persons who have claims against the said concerns, or either of them, to make the same known, that they may be immediately adjusted; and those who are indebted to said concerns are required to make immediate payment to Mr. HENRY BARNES, at Port-Tobacco, for dealings there, to Mr. ROBERT MOORE, of Hunting-town, Calvert county, for dealings at Lower Marlborough, and to myself at Mr. George Mann's, in the city of Annapolis, for all other dealings, as no indulgence can be given.

JOSEPH YATES.

Annapolis, December 11, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Port-Tobacco, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of February next.

ROBERT BRENT, Alexander Crain (2), Robert Crain, Thomas C. Clemmons (2), Samuel T. Dyson (2), Allen's Fresh; Robert Ferguson, merchant, Ralph L. Roy, Esq; John Thomas, Esq; Port-Tobacco; William Hanson M'Pherson, George Lee, Susanna Smith, Charles county; Mr. Charles Jones, living near Broad creek church, Prince-George's county; Josias Langley, Cob Neck; Henry Lyons, Benedict; John Baker Wathen, Newport.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

December 2, 1794.

LOST,

ON the road between Mr. RICHARD DORSEY'S and Mr. ROYSTON'S, a woman's POCKET, in which were a bond, between forty and fifty pounds due on the same, several receipts and about five or six shillings in cash; likewise a pair of new stuff shoes, which never had been worn, a pair of country knit stockings, about half worn, a pair of store mittens, and several other articles too tedious to mention. Whoever finds the same and delivers it to the Printers, shall receive the sum of SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE, on delivery of the same.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in South river Neck, a bright bay HORSE, five or six years old, about thirteen and an half hands high, has no perceivable brand, his back a little rubbed with the saddle. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS DAVIS.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to

JESSE DRWES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1794.

THE inhabitants of Charles-town, in Charles county, intend to apply to the next general assembly to pass a law for instituting and regulating a market in said town, and to prevent all persons from suffering wine, geese and goats going at large in said town.

NOTICE to CREDITORS.

ALL persons who have any claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK KELLY, deceased, or who are in any manner creditors of the said PATRICK KELLY, are requested to appear and produce their respective claims and accounts, properly authenticated, on or before the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and ninety-five, at the court-house in the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, and state of Maryland, at which time and place the subscriber will attend, and receive all accounts so authenticated, and make such dividend of the goods and chattels of the said deceased, which have come to his hands or possession, as each creditor shall be entitled to according to his respective claim.

J. E. GIST, Administrator of P. KELLY.

Cambridge, 1st November, 1794.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons whatsoever from hunting within my enclosures, either with dog or gun, after this date, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

HEZEKIAH WAYMAN.

Middle Neck, November 25, 1794.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

Will be SOLD, on Tuesday the 30th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling of ROBERT PAIN DAVIS, at 11 o'clock, for CASH,

A QUANTITY of STOCK, the property of the said deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those who have claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them, legally attested, to

THOMAS DAVIS, NICHOLAS BREWER, jun. } Administrators.

December 8, 1794.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor, of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the sixth day of January, 1795, at Church Hill, in Queen-Anne's county,

A GRIST-MILL, and about sixty acres of LAND, more or less, thereto adjoining, lying in the said county, lately the property of BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, deceased, and which was by him mortgaged to THOMAS MAY, deceased. Also a tract of land, lying on Kent-Island, in the said county, called CLOVER FIELDS, supposed to contain 270 acres, will be exposed to public vendue, on the premises, on Thursday the 8th day of the same month, subject to an equitable claim of MARY RICHARDSON, mother of the said Benjamin Richardson, to an estate therein during her widowhood. The aforesaid property is to be sold for ready money, or for money to be paid on the chancellor's approbation and ratification of the sale; and the premises sold, and all the right, title and interest therein and thereto, which was in the said Thomas May, and in the said Benjamin Richardson, and which hath from him descended to his children, will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers, upon the receipt of the purchase money, and the chancellor's approbation and ratification as aforesaid, and not before.

JOHN L. RICHARDSON, Trustee.

N. B. The sale on each day to begin at eleven o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day.

THE gentlemen who compose the ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB, are requested to meet at Mr. MANN'S, on Saturday the 20th instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in order to enact rules for the government thereof.

Annapolis, December 10, 1794.

I WANT to purchase a pair of neat, handsome, and well broke PHAETON HORSES, they must be young, and perfectly steady.

BENNETT DARNALL.

December 10, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES MAYO, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, for payment, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

SUSAN MAYO, Administratrix.

Teachers of Music.

ANY person well qualified to teach the HARPSICORD and FORTE PIANO, will meet with encouragement in this city.

Annapolis, October 12th, 1794.

Peter Malcolm, } THIS is to give notice,
vs } that I have issued out
Matthew Lodge, & Co } of the general court of the western shore, an attachment against the said Matthew Lodge, and company, agreeable to the act for the better regulating attachments, which said writ is returnable to the next May term, and, that unless the said Matthew Lodge, and company shall return and discharge their debts, or give bail according to the act aforesaid, that all their real and personal estate will be sold for the satisfaction of their creditors.

PETER MALCOLM.

Annapolis, November 4, 1794.

By his EXCELLENCY
JOHN HOSKINS STONE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,
In COUNCIL,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, 1790, entitled, "An act directing the times, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments, containing the number of votes for each candidate for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as representatives, and by proclamation, signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives;

We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that George Dent, Gabriel Duvall, Jeremiah Crabb, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Christie, William Hindman, and William Vans Murray, Esquires, are duly elected representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States.

Given, in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

J. H. STONE.

By order of the board,
JOHN KILTY, Clerk of the council. 3

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE late editor of the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER, having determined to go into a different line of business, takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends and patrons, and informs them that he has declined any farther concern in the above-mentioned paper, in favour of Mr. FRANCIS BRUMFIELD, who will now continue to publish the same, under the firm of

BRUMFIELD and Co.

As this gentleman has been regularly bred to the printing business, and has had some experience in compilation and in correcting for the press, I make no doubt of his conducting this old and established paper to the satisfaction of the public: With this persuasion, I would recommend him to my former friends and correspondents, making no doubt of his assiduity and attention to preserve the circulation and reputation of the first and most useful advertising paper in the state of Maryland.

I am, with much esteem,
the public's obliged and
very humble servant,
JAMES ANGELL.

Baltimore, October 31, 1794.

To the Patrons and Friends of the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been enabled, by the aid of some of my connexions, to obtain an interest in the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER, formerly conducted under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM GODDARD, and lately by Mr. JAMES ANGELL, I have been induced to undertake the same: And as I have now the materials for this work, and the assistance of some excellent workmen, I flatter myself, I shall be enabled to preserve the reputation so justly due to this widely circulating and useful paper.

Nothing shall be wanting, on my part, to make it acceptable to a discerning and generous public; and I hope it will yet fully answer the sentiments couched under the motto prefixed to it by its first editor:

"*Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci,*
"*Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo.*"

I propose to publish as formerly, every *Tuesday* and *Friday*; and the price to subscribers will be *twenty shillings* per annum,

As there are near 2000 of these papers dispersed over this state, and every other state of America, every publishing day, the advantage of *advertising* in the *Journal* must be obvious to all mercantile characters, and the public in general: And it may be further observed to my friends and customers, that great precaution will be taken to display their *advertisements* in the best manner possible.

Happy in the patronage and friendship of the learned in every profession, their performances will be received with gratitude, and inserted in the most conspicuous part of this work: But as I wish to defend and protect the reputation of my fellow-citizens, so I must declare against the reception of any pieces tending to the disgrace of religion and virtue, or the good name of individuals.

The *Journal*, as heretofore, shall contain news *foreign* and *domestic*, the *congressional debates*, and every other species of interesting intelligence: Being determined to use the most indefatigable endeavours to render it a vehicle of information, pleasure, and improvement, I trust the public will continue their kind favour and indulgence, to their

Most humble, and
obedient servant,
FRANCIS BRUMFIELD.

Baltimore, October 31, 1794. 3X

To be SOLD, on Friday the 26th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the dwelling of the late SAMUEL HANSON, Esq; of Charles county, deceased,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, among whom are a carpenter, shoemakers, and several very promising boys. Also, at the same time, will be sold, a variety of stock, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils. A twelve month's credit will be given on the above sale, for all sums above five pounds, on the purchaser's giving bond with good security, and for all sums under, ready money will be required,

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Executor.

P. S. All persons having claims against the estate of the above deceased, are desired to bring them in, regularly proved, that they may be discharged, and all those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment to the executor. H. H. C.

Charles county, December 1, 1794. 3X

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And now OPENING for SALE, at their STORE at Beard's Point warehouse, on South river,

A variety of GOODS suitable for the present season, amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, second and coarse clothes; valencias; royal ribs; satinets; lasting; a variety of fashionable coloured cassimers; stuffs of all kinds; mens worsted hose; womens cotton ditto; Irish linens; chintzes and calicoes of the most approved figures; cloth coloured sewing silk and threads; osnabrig and other threads; muslins and muslinets; black mode; black, white, and blue Persians; cambrick; humhums; Marseilles quilting; Russia sheeting; ditto duck; ticklenburg; osnabrigs; rolles; German dowlass; Haerlem stripes; matchcoat and rose blankets; mens coarse and fine hats; ladies black and white ditto; checks; drillings; bed-ticking; elegant vests patterns; muslin cravats; pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; worsted binding; broad and narrow ribands; fashionable shoe and knee-buckles; coat and vest buttons, &c. &c.

Also spirit; West India rum; old peach brandy; sherry wines; red port ditto; molasses; loaf and brown sugars; hyson and congo teas; coffee; chocolate; pepper; allspice; salt-petre; pounded ginger; raisins; cheese; rice; St. Ubes salt; window glass; 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails; iron pots; Dutch ovens; spades; narrow axes; cart-wheel boxes; hand and sash-saws; screw augers; hinges and screws; stock locks; drawing knives; joiner's glue; West-India cotton; scrubbing brushes; tea china; glass ware; queen's ware; tea trays; hand-boards; spoons; case knives and forks, &c. &c. all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, as usual.

November 9, 1794. 5

ALL persons indebted to JOHN PETTY, late of Annapolis, deceased, on his own account, are requested to pay the same to PHILIP BARTON KEY, of Annapolis, and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to lodge their claims, properly authenticated, with the same gentleman, as soon as possible; and all creditors are desired to take notice, that the subscriber will, on the second Monday in May next, at the house of Mr. GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, proceed to make a dividend of the assets on hand in part satisfaction of the debts.

WILLIAM PETTY, Executor of
JOHN PETTY, deceased.

Annapolis, November 13, 1794. 5

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has received, and added to his former assortment of MEDICINES, as follows, Sago, tamarinds, sugar candy, Spanish liquorice, Hungary water, pungent smelling bottles, British oil, Anderson's pills, eau de luce, eau de luce in cut bottles, ground stoppers, cephalic snuff, essential salt of lemon, Windsor soap, arnotto, patent blacking, white wax, court plaister, essence of burgamot, lavender, lemon, marechal, ambragris, oriental, imperial, royal violet, and Asiatic tooth powders, tooth brushes, &c. with a variety of other medicines too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms, at his medicinal shop, in Church-street, near the market.

THOMAS EDGAR.

November 4, 1794. 6

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December next, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called STRATLY, containing about ninety acres; and part of a tract called SPARROW'S REST, adjoining the other tract, containing about forty acres, late the property of RICHARD COWMAN, deceased. These lands lie on the Head of Rhode river, near South river church, are adapted to the cultivation of corn and tobacco, and have a great proportion of meadow ground. On the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarter, and a new tobacco house. Two years credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying the interest annually. Any person desirous of viewing these lands previous to the day of sale, will please to apply to JOSEPH COWMAN, living near them.

The creditors of the late RICHARD COWMAN are requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 20th day of March next.

THOMAS TONGUE,
JOSEPH COWMAN, } Trustees.

Anne-Arundel county, October 28, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

STUEBEN'S MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THE STATE. 10

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tuesday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has lost two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT. 15

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day during this session, to hear complaints.

By order,
C. WAYMAN, Ck.

November 5, 1794. 7X

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during this session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the committee room of the House of Delegates.

By order,
A. GOLDER, Clk.

November 5, 1794. 7X

☞ EDWARDS'S BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing,) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

*** Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for *one* dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents. 3X

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapsco, some time in June past, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bushy wool, he is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapsco these five or six years, and is known by a great number of people that have crossed that ferry. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of
PERYGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. 21

July 15, 1794.

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JACOB BRADLEY.

Prince-George's county, October 15, 1794.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,
A NOVEL,
In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,
ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to subscribers 6/9 in boards, or 8/4 handsomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.